Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

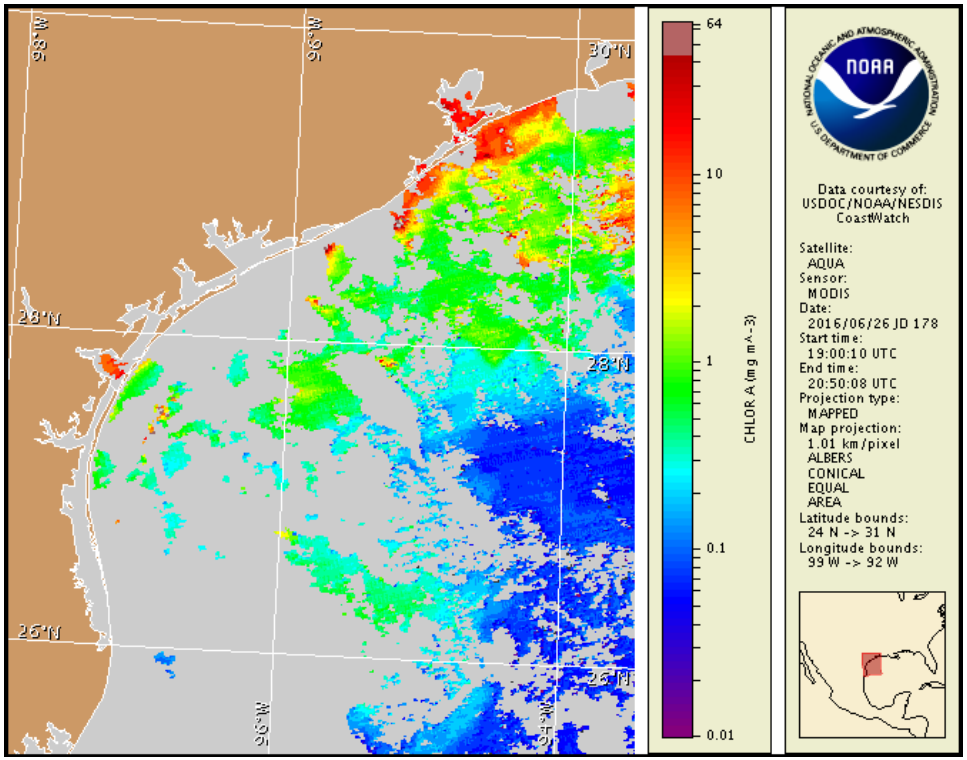
Monday, 27 June 2016

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, June 20, 2016



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from June 17 to 23: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab_publication/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us./landwater/water/environconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml

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To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore Texas Monday, June 27 through Tuesday, July 5.

Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

Analysis

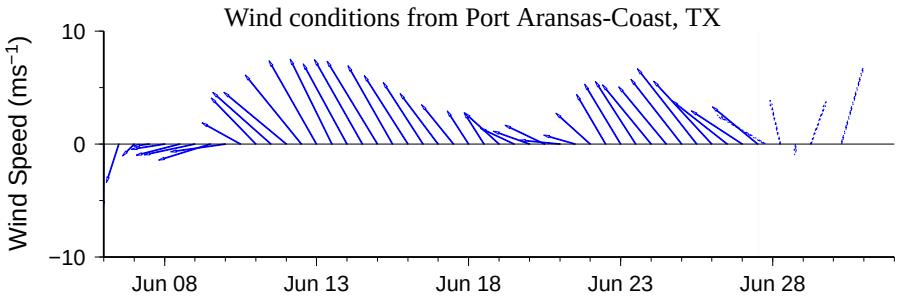
Due to the upcoming federal holiday, the next bulletin will be issued on Tuesday, July 5.

Data from Texas A&M University's Imaging FlowCytobot, located on the Port Aransas ship channel, is currently unavailable. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Recent MODIS Aqua imagery (6/26, shown left) is mostly obscured by clouds, limiting analysis along the coast of Texas. Patches of elevated to high chlorophyll (5 to 18 μg/L) are visible along- and offshore the Texas coast from Sabine Pass to San Luis Pass. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate negligible (<10 km) potential transport south from the Port Aransas region from June 26-30.

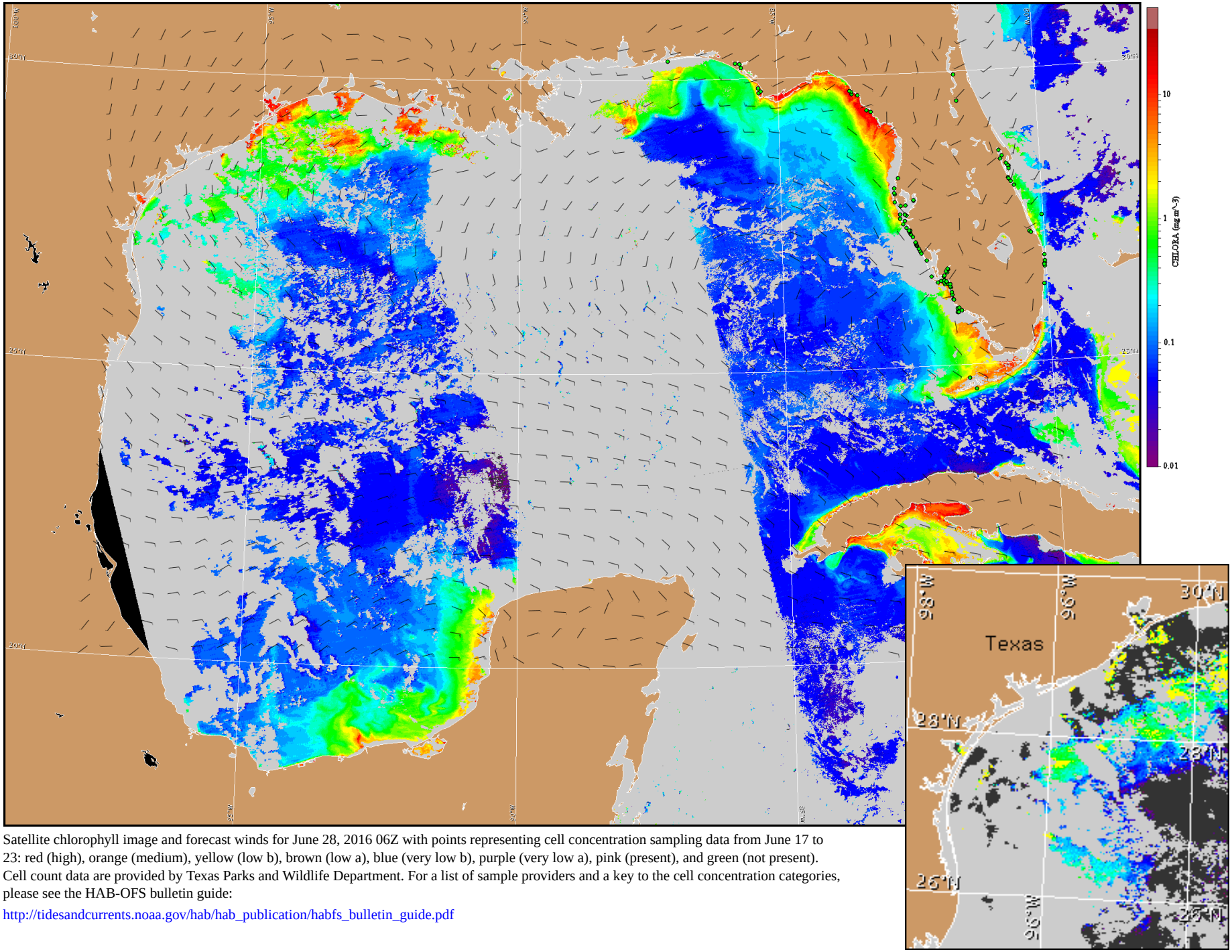
Derner, Yang



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

Port Aransas to Matagorda Ship Channel: East winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) today becoming southeast (5-10kn) tonight. West winds (5kn, 3m/s) Tuesday becoming east in the afternoon. Southeast winds (5-10kn) Tuesday night. Northwest winds (5-10kn) Wednesday becoming east in the afternoon. South to southeast winds (5-10kn) Wednesday night through Thursday. South winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) Thursday night through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for June 28, 2016 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from June 17 to 23: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).